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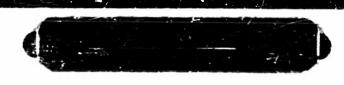
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AUTHORITY

USNSWC ltr, 12 Jul 1976; USNSWC ltr, 12 Jul 1976



ASTIA GUREST

U S HAVAL PROVING GROUND DAHLGREH. VIRGINIA

1.EPORT 10 1147

WARHEADS FOR AIR TARGET GUIDED MISSILES TESTING OF

64th Partial Report

FRAGMENTATION TEST OF ROD-EXPELLING WARHEAD NO 143

FINAL Report

Copy No 1]

Task

Assignment NPG Re3f 607 i 53

Classification CONFIDENTIAL

SECURITY INFORMATION

PART A

SYNOPSIS

- 1. This test was conducted to determine the effect of cork liners on the fragment mass distribution of 4"74 diameter rod-expelling warhead Nos. 143-1 and 143-2, Composition C-3 loaded. These warheads are internally slotted to produce 26 rod-like fragments, each weighing 350 grams and 12" in length.
- 2. a. Warhead No. 143-2, which employed a full length 1/16" thick cork liner, produced 26 rod-like fragments averaging 320 grams each. Twenty-four were full length, one was 11-3/4", and one was 10". The full length cork liner also reduced the amount of chaff obtained in this model warhead. Warhead No. 143-1, which employed a 3/16" thick cork liner only 8" long, was not as successful.
- b. In the warhead model tested, the use of the 1/16" thick full length cork liner did prevent end loss on practically all of the rod-like fragments.

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PART B

INTRODUCTION

1. AUTHORITY:

This test was authorized by reference (a) and conducted under Task Assignment NPG-Re31-607-1-53, reference (b).

2. REFERENCES:

- NOL Conf Work Request WG/33/53 of 21 January 1953 a.
- BUORD Conf ltr NP9-Re3f-RKJ:gg Serial 42699 of 29 July 1952 NPG Conf Report No. 1001 of 22 July 1952 **b**•
- NFG Conf Report No. 972 of 5 May 1952 d.

3. BACKGROUND:

- Reference (b) authorized the Naval Ordnance Laboratory to work directly with the Naval Proving Ground in the development and testing of guided missile warheads.
- b. In reference (a) the Naval Ordnance Laboratory requested that rod-expelling warhead Nos. 143-1 and 143-2 be tested for mass distribution data. These warhoads contained cork liners. Similar warheads without liners, Nos. 134 and 138, were tested and reported in references (c) and (d). Warhead No. 143 was designed to produce 26 rod-like fragments, 12" long.

4. OBJECT OF TEST:

This test was conducted to determine the effect of cork liners on the fragment mass distribution of 4774 diameter rod-expelling warheads Nos. 143-1 and 143-2, Composition C-3 loaded. These warheads are internally slotted to produce 26 rod-like fragments, each weighing 350 grams and 12" in length.

5. PERIOD OF TEST:

21 January 1953 a. Date Project letter b. Date Necessary Material Received 27 January 1953 c. Date Commonced Test 31 March 1953 16 April 1953 d. Date Completed Test

PART C

DETAILS OF TEST

6. DESCRIPTION OF ITEM UNDER TEST:

- a. Warheads Nos. 143-1 and 143-2, Figures 1 and 2, were 4174 in diameter and 1210 long with a uniform wall thickness of 0150. Each warhead had 26 full length internal slots cut to a depth of 0140. One end of each warhead had a 1/8" thick steel end plate, Figure 3, held in place by four (4) screws.
- b. Warhead 143-1 had a cork liner 3/16" thick and 8500 long covering the middle inner surface of the case, leaving 2500 of inner case surface on either and uncovered.
- c. Warhead 143-2 had a cork liner 1/16" thick and 12100 long covering the entire inner surface of the case.

7. PROCEDURE:

Each warhead was detonated in a case fiberboard box surrounded by sawdust in the Fragmentation Chamber. The fragments were collected in the sawdust and soparated using a $1/4^{\rm H}$ mesh screen and a magnetic separator.

8. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

a. Detailed mass distribution data, shown in Figures 4 and 5, are summarized as follows:

Warhead No.	Average wt. of rods greater than 10" in length (grams)	No. 01	rods in lens	th groups
143-1	309	17	9	0
143-2	320	24	Ź	0
*134	331	24	0	0
*138	292	10	11	3

^{*}References (c) and (d).

Warheads 134 and 138 were 4-3/8" in diameter and designed to produce 24 rods, each 12" long. No. 134 had a tapered case whose thickness decreased toward both ends, while No. 136 had a uniform case thickness.

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- b. The 1/16" full length cork liner appeared to be superior to the 3/16" thick 8" long cork liner in: (1) proventing end losses up to 2", and (2) reducing the amount of chaff in Warhead No. 143. Only two of the 26 rods produced by No. 143-2 lost end pieces.
- c. Both the tapered case, No. 134, and the uniform case with full length cork liner, No. 143-2, were satisfactory. They produced full length rod-like fragments. The cork liner would appear to be preferable in manufacture to the tapered case.

PART D

CONCLUSIONS

- 9. a. Warhead No. 143-2, which employed a full length 1/16" thick cork liner, produced 26 rod-like fragments averaging 320 grams each. Twenty-four were full length, and the other two 11-3/4" and 10" in longth respectively. The full length cork liner also reduced the amount of chaff obtained in this model warhead. Warhead No. 143-1, which employed a 3/16" thick cork liner only 8" long, was not as successful.
- b. In the warhead model tested, the use of the 1/16" thick full length cork liner did prevent end loss on practically all of the rod-like fragments.

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U. S. NaVal PROVING GROUAD DAHLGREN, VIRGINIA

Sixty-fourth Partial Report

on

Warheads for Air Target Guided Missiles,
Testing of

Final Report

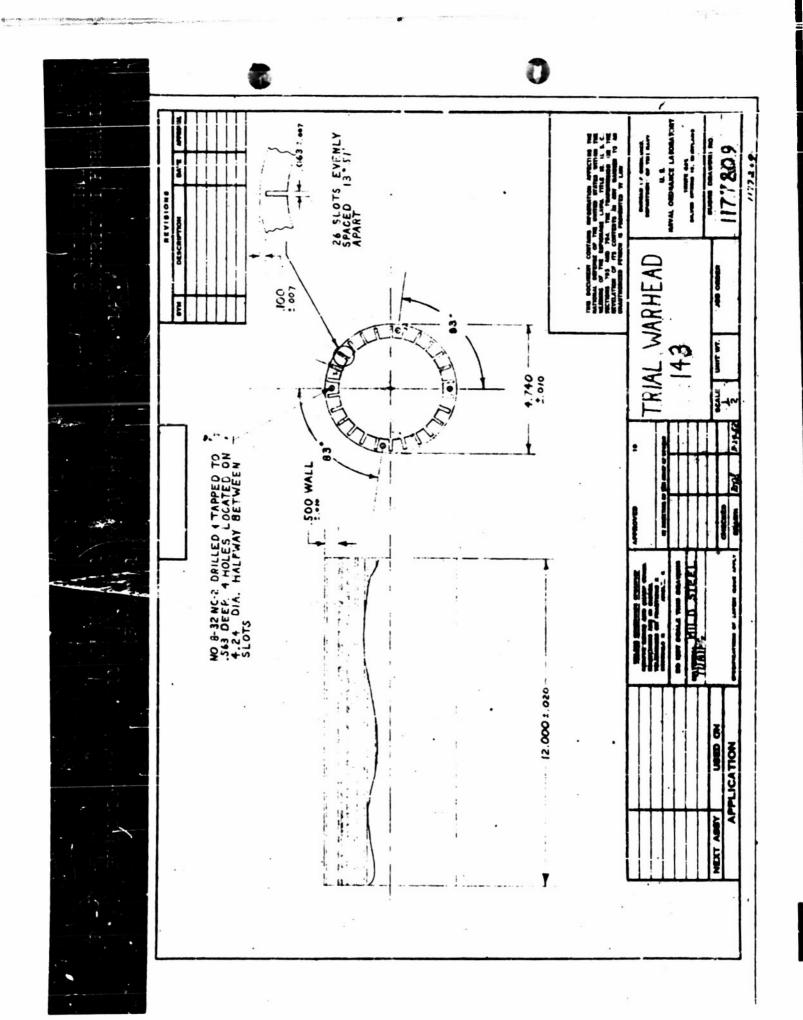
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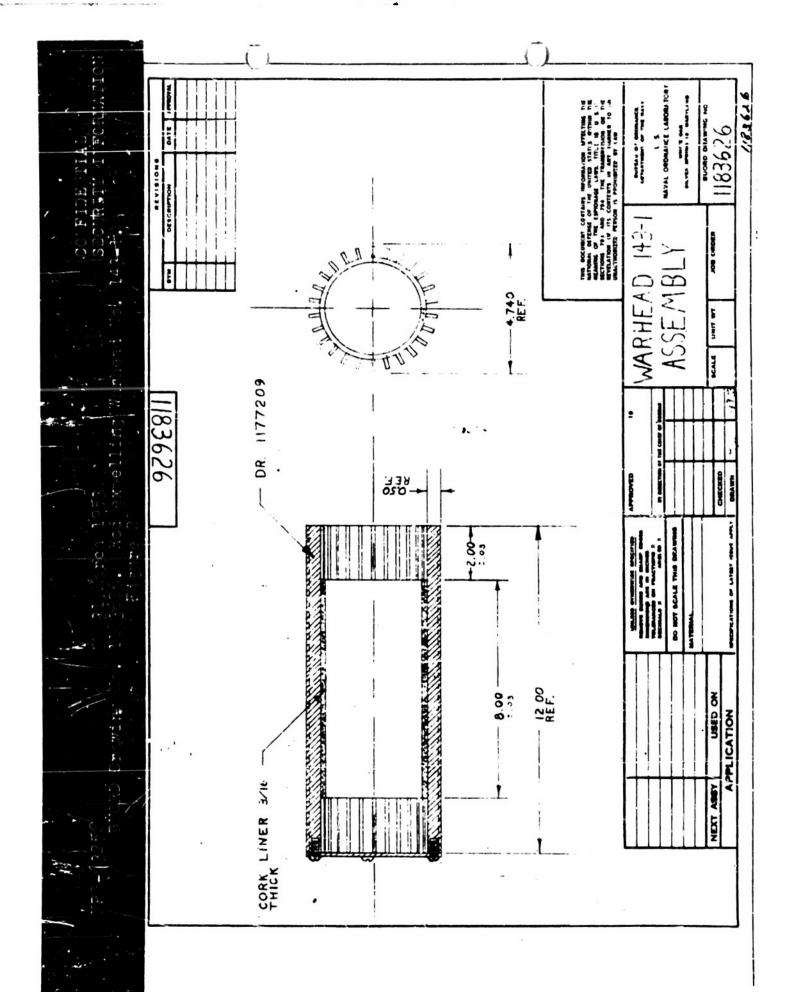
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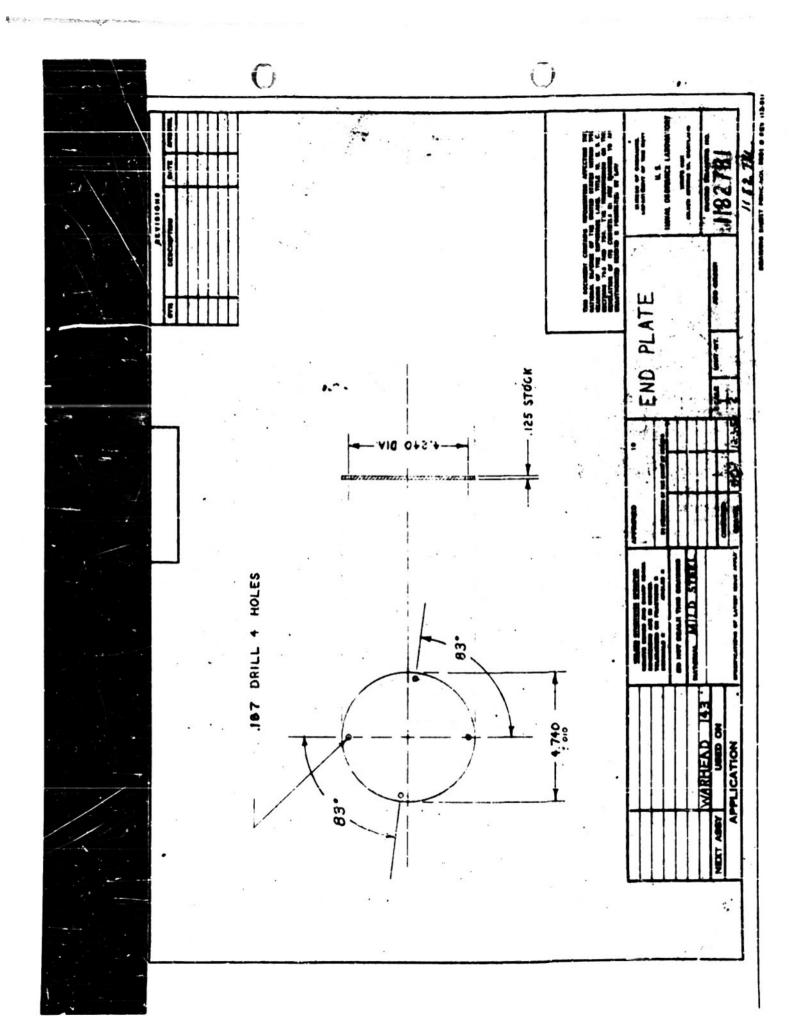
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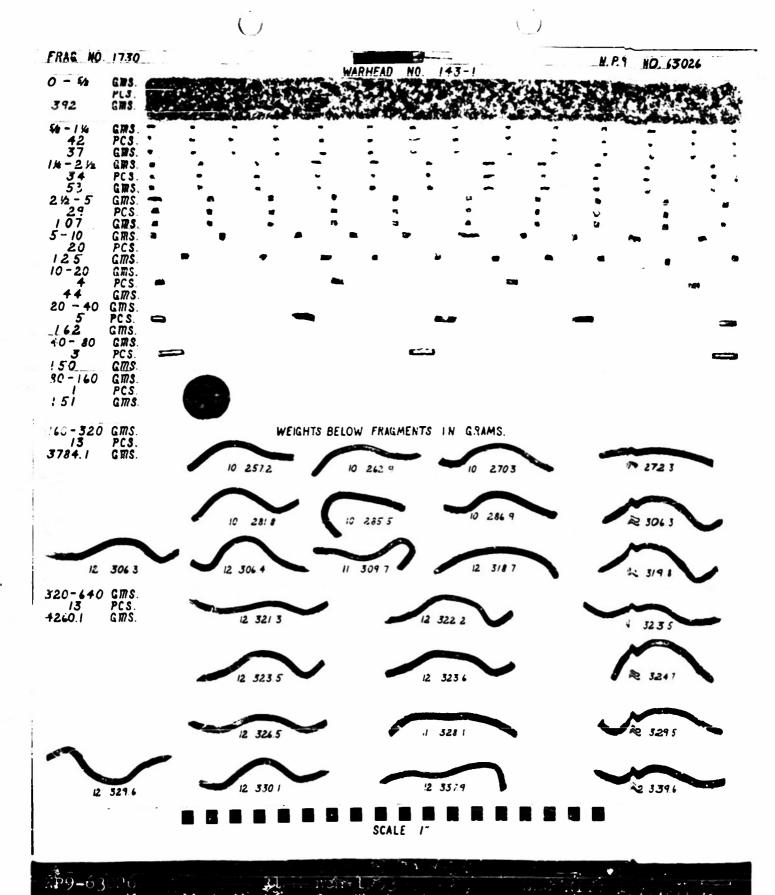
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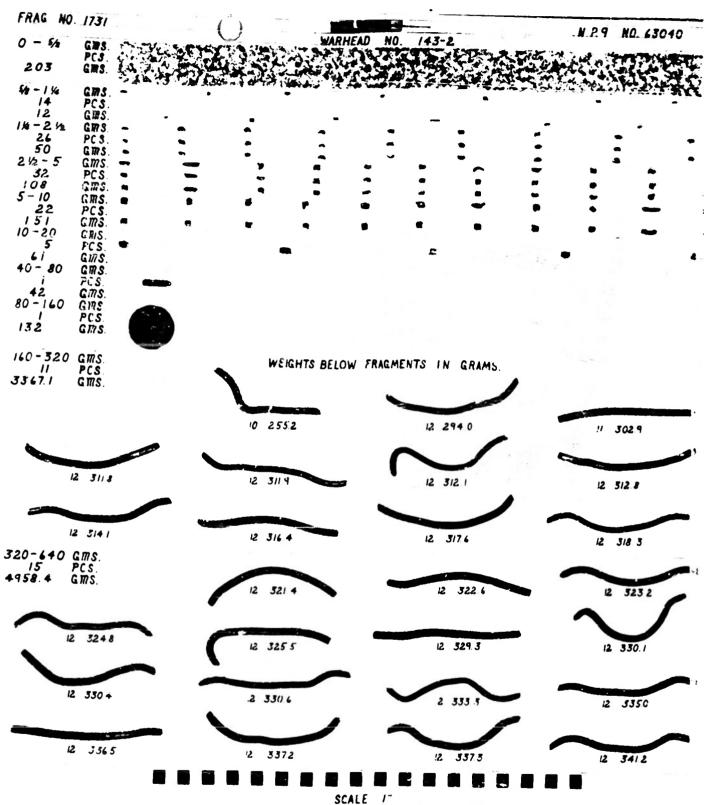








Mass distribution for Warhead No. 142-1



NP9-63040 COUFIDENTIAL 4 April SECURITY INFORMATIO Mass distribution for Marhead No. Figure